

# Formal and Informal Arrangements where children and young people live with Kinship (family and friends) Carers

Type of Kinship Care arrangement	Formal Kinship Carer	Special Guardianship	Residence Order	Informal Kinship Carer	Private Foster Carer
Who made the arrangements	Local Authority placed the child	Local Authority placed the child or Child's parents made the arrangements or Carer stepped in because the parents were not available	Local Authority placed the child or Child's parents made the arrangements or Carer stepped in because the parents were not available	Child's parents made the arrangements or Carer stepped in because the parents were not available	Child's parents made the arrangements or Carer stepped in because the parents were not available
Is the child looked after	Child is looked after	When a Special Guardianship Order is in place, the child is not looked after but may have been prior to the arrangement	When a Residence Order is in place, the child is not looked after but may have been prior to the arrangement	Child is not looked after	Child is not looked after
Did the local authority approve this arrangement	Local Authority approved the carer	A Special Guardianship arrangement may be made in private law proceedings or be a permanence outcome identified by the Local Authority	A Residence Order arrangement may be made in private law proceedings or be a permanence outcome identified by the Local Authority	No approval made	Arrangement is assessed for suitability but not approved by the Local Authority. Arrangement may be prohibited if assessed as unsuitable because of the carer or the premises where there child will live
What relation is the carer to the child	The carer is a relative or friend of the family	The carer is a relative or friend of the family or may have been a non-related foster carer	The carer is a relative of the family was a non-related foster carer	Carer is a close relative of the child defined as: grandparent, brother, sister, uncle, aunt or step-parent of the child	Carer is not a close relative of the child defined as: grandparent, brother, sister, uncle, aunt or step-parent of the child. May be a more distant relative than those falling within this definition or a friend or a teacher
Is there a legal order	Available legal orders are: Care Order; Special Guardianship Order; Residence Order	Available legal order: Special Guardianship Order	Available legal order: Residence Order	A Special Guardianship Order or a Residence Order is available as a legal order and under private law proceedings	Not supported by a legal order
How long will the arrangement last	Arrangement is intended to last as per the requirements of the care plan or the making of an alternative order	Arrangement is intended to last until the child becomes 18 unless varied or discharged by the court before 18	Arrangement is intended to last until the child becomes 18	Duration of the Arrangement is subject to the discretion of the person with Parental Responsibility	Arrangement is intended to last for 28 days or more
Parental responsibility	Remains with birth parents if the child is accommodated under section 20 CA, or if the child is subject to a care order or emergency protection order, the local authority holds parental responsibility and determines the extent it is delegate to others	The birth parents retain parental responsibility but do not exercise it and share this with the Special Guardianship Carer. There are decisions that cannot be made without the consent of the parents or if the parents do not consent, without the permission of the court.  These include: changing the child's surname; removing the child from the UK for more than three months; situations where consent is required by law e.g. circumcision of a male child; and giving consent to the child being placed for adoption	The birth parents retain parental responsibility and shares this with the Residence Order Carer. There are decisions that cannot be made without the consent of the parents or if the parents do not consent, without the permission of the court.  These include: changing the child's surname; removing the child from the UK for more than three months; situations where consent is required by law e.g. circumcision of a male child; sterilisation of a female child and giving consent to the child being placed for adoption	Parental Responsibility remains with birth parents but the carer may do what is reasonable to safeguard or promote the child's welfare and has delegated responsibility	Parental Responsibility remains with the birth parents